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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/942,818	08/29/2001	Olivier Guiter	PALM-3693	8438

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Third Floor
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San Jose, CA 95113

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, CHANH DUY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2675

DATE MAILED: 03/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/942,818	Applicant(s) GUITER ET AL.	
	Examiner Chanh Nguyen	Art Unit 2675	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 4,5,7,19-22 and 24-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 4,5,7,19-22 and 24-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The amendment filed on December 20, 2004 has been entered and considered by examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
4. Claims 4, 5, 7, 19, 20, 21 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reber et al. (6,418,325) in view of Suso et al (6,466,202 B1) in view of Pallakoff (US 2002/0151283 A1 Pub 10/17//002).

With regard to claim 4 Reber et al. teaches a method for displaying information (figure 4 items 44 and 10) comprising: displaying information in a display screen region

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of a hand held device in an area identified by permanent printing (SEE Reber figure 2, items 26 and 30 "permanent image" reads on permanent printing, column 3, lines 30-37, 55-62 , column 4, lines 16-21 "liquid crystal display" note how in figure 4 you see the numbers and then in figure 5 they are no longer displayed), wherein said hand held device comprises a main display screen region distinct from said display screen region (figure 4, item 44), said main display screen region free of any area of permanent printing (figure 4, item 44), wherein said display screen region is implemented using a first display screen unit (figure 4, item 10), and said main display screen region is implemented using a second display screen unit (figure 4, item 44). Reber does not mention the display information generated from computer.

In same field of endeavor, Suso teaches the display screenregion (11) generated by computer; see Figs. 3a-3b and see column 7, line 12 through column 8, line 22. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the invention was made to have used computer generated information in the display screen region as taught by Suso to the touch screen of Reber so that the display screen region can used in different purposes such as displaying telephone keys and displaying video image from camera 9(see column 7, lines 13-57 of Suso)

Reber et al and Suso et al . do not directly illustrate a mere "use" recitation, of which his device is capable of doing, such as "turning off said second display screen unit and displaying said information on said first display screen unit".

However, Pallakoff also shows a hand held electronic device having at least two

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displays the main or second display being of low resolution the user has the option of viewing a large image on the high resolution of high resolution and the first display being display or a subset of the large image on the low resolution display (SEE Pallakoff abstract and figure 5, items 500 and 501 and section (001 1)) and further Pallakoff teaches turning off second display when using first display (SEE Pallakoff section (001 5)) .

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Reber et al. and Suso phone so that his second display is of high resolution and the first display is low resolution whereby the "user" can "turn off said second display screen unit and display said information on said first display screen unit" as taught by Pallakoff because he teaches this saves power (SEE Pallakoff section (0015)).

With regard to claim 5, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 5 in addition the applicant is now claiming, "displaying said information on said first display screen unit automatically in response to a signal for turning off said second display screen unit" . (SEE Pallakoff abstract', 11 When a user is viewing a Web page (or other content) on a device's micro display held near-to-eye, the device allows the user to position a cursor or a rectangular outline (or some other indication of a "region of interest") on a particular part of the Web page, and then when the user moves he device out to arms'-length viewing, the user should be able to view is, view a subset of the larger image that that region of interest on the direct-view display--that appeared on the micro display" also see section [0015]

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"In addition, when the user is not holding the device near-to-eye, the micro display can be turned off or idled, saving power--so devices that use this invention can use significantly less power than devices that leave micro displays on continuously.

"recitations above are merely directed towards an obvious intended use" of the Reber/Pallakoff looks in the micro combination where the user display focuses on a particular information or region on that display hits a button that causes a signal automatically turn off that display and then holds the device at arms length and sees that the particular information is automatically displayed on the direct view display. The examiner simply can not see any novel distinction in this combination of Reber/Pallakoff broadly written claim in view of what the structure which was obviously capable of being used that way).

With regard to claim 7, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found is clear that applicants claimed above in claims 4 and 5 to already read on most of the limitations of claim 7 in addition the applicant is now claiming, "a clock display" is the type of said information sent (SEE Pallakoff see Figure 6 which shows "clock information" such as "2:20pm" was sent).

With regard to claim 19, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 19 in addition the applicant is now claiming, "a hand held computer system" (SEE Reber et al. figure 1, item 16) and further "wherein said first display screen unit is configured to remain operational when said second display unit is turned off" (SEE Pallakoff section (001%).

With regard to claim 20, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found

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above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 20 in addition the applicant is now claiming, "wherein said first display screen unit is configured to turn on automatically in response to a signal turning off said second display screen unit" which is also taught by Pallakoff see section (0015) also see rejection of 1 and 5 above.

With regard to claim 21, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 21 in addition the applicant is now claiming, "wherein said first display screen unit is specialized for a clock display" (SEE Pallakoff see Figure 6 which shows "clock information" such as 12:20pm" and since it displays clock information one of ordinary skill in the art would of put forth the statement that the device was at least specialized and displaying clock information).

With regard to claim 24, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 24 where the "displaying information" and "response to a signal" claimed above also reads on "secondary information" and "response to an event" in addition the applicant is now claiming, "wherein said displaying secondary information does not interfere with said displaying program information on said main display screen region" and wherein said event is an incoming phone call and wherein said secondary information is a dialog enabling the receipt of said phone call (SEE Pallakoff figure 5 items 500-503 and figure 6 items 604 and 600 wherein figures 5 and 6 clearly illustrate this feature wherein the incoming call does not interfere with the main program and SEE Reber et al figure 2, item 72 and figure 4, item 1 16 column 8, line 24, "to answer an incoming telephone call").

With regard to claim 25, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found

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above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 25 where in addition the applicant is now claiming, "wherein said event is the receipt of a short message and wherein said secondary information is the body of said short message" (SEE Pallakoff illustrates this in figure 6 items 600 and SEE Reber figure 4).

With regard to claim 26, the combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 26 and in addition the applicant is now claiming, "wherein said secondary information is: clock display information" (SEE Pallakoff figure 6).

3. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination Reber et al. (6,418,325), Suso et al and Pallakoff (US 2002/0151283 A1 pub 10/17/2002) in view of Horie et al. (US 20020058529 A1 pub 5/16/2002) .

With regard to claim 22 the combination of Reber et al., Suso et al and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 22 in addition the applicant is now claiming, "a protective display cover" See Reber et al. where figure 4 item 104 pivot point for cover and section (0009) (0010).

The combination of Reber et al. and Pallakoff does not illustrate "said protective display cover comprising at least one non-opaque region for viewing said first display region through said non-opaque region when said display cover is covering the display". However Horie et al. teaches a protective display cover comprising at least one non-opaque region for viewing display region through said nonopaque region when said display cover is covering the display (figure 3, items 3 and 12).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Reber et al., Suso and Pallakoff display cover to be like Horie et al. because he teaches it's the preferred type cover because you can protect most of the display and still see a pad of it SEE section (0010).

4. Claim 27 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable pver the combination Reber et al. (6,418,325), Suso and Pallakoff (US 2002/0151283 A1 pub 10/17/2002) in view of Lui et al. (6,552,719)

With regard to claim 27, the combination of Reber et al., Suso and Pallakoff was found above to already read on most of the limitations of claim 27 and in addition the applicant is now claiming, "wherein said event is a program event requiring a user to enter alphanumeric data into said program and wherein said secondary information is a keyboard image" of which the combination of Reber al., Suso and Pallakoff does not illustrate. However Lui et al. teaches a system and method for automatically switching between writing and text input modes in figures 5 item 52 "keyboard icon" to figure 6 item 50 a actual usable touch image of a keyboard.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Reber et al./Pallakoff display to have a keyboard option as taught by Lui et al. because by not having hard keys it frees up more room for a larger display which is much more desirable.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Dutta et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,724,370 B2) is cited to teach a portable computer including touch screen as the same way as applicant disclosed device.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 4-5, 7, 19-22 and 24-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In view of amendment, the reference of Suso has been added for new ground of rejection.

Inquiries

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Chanh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7772. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday.

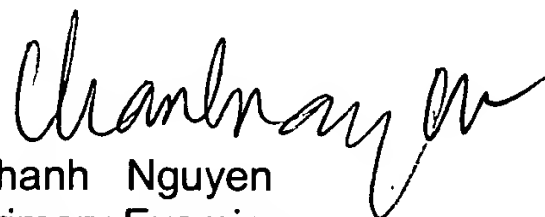
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on (571) 272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



C. Nguyen
March 6, 2005



Chanh Nguyen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2675